

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6. 1743.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Flanders.

Naples, July 16.



THE last Advices from Messina are not less melancholy than the former. We learn by them, that this large and beautiful City is, at present, a mere Burying-Ground; where one cannot turn one's Eyes on any Side, without meeting Objects of Horror: That tho' there are but very few Inhabitants

left, yet the Scarcity of Provisions is become so great, that even these few who have escaped the Plague, are in the greatest Danger of perishing by Famine. The King, upon this Advice, has sent thither nine Tartanes; laden with all Sorts of Provisions; and the Viceroy of Sicily has likewise taken Care to furnish them with large Supplies. According to the last Bills receiv'd from thence, and sign'd by the Magistrates yet resident, there have died of the Plague, from the 1st to the 14th of June, 6800 Persons; and, in all, to that Time, 14,680. When the last Letters came away, the Distemper was conceived to be at its greatest Height.

Rome, July 20. His Holiness, attended by 18 Cardinals, and all the Clergy and Nobility, went, in Solemn Procession, to the Church of Santa Maria de Minerva, in order to implore the Divine Protection against the Plague. It is very remarkable, that tho' there happen'd a very heavy Rain, which continued during the whole Time of the Procession, yet the Pope made no Halt, neither did any Person, of any Rank whatsoever, withdraw to take Shelter. All the Precautions hitherto taken for preventing any Correspondence with the Kingdom of Naples are still kept in Force, and the Corsican Guards have Orders to hold themselves in a Readiness to march towards the Frontiers, in order to cover the Lines that have been thrown up there; and yet, after all this Care, the Inhabitants of this City are under the greatest Consternation.

Genoa, July 20. The 13th of this Month our Regency sent to the English Admiral Matthews, 40 Basons of all Sorts of Refreshments. The same Day his Excellency hoisted his Flag, and caus'd a general Discharge of all his Cannon and Small Arms to be made, in order to celebrate the glorious Victory at Dettingen. The City saluted the Standard with 21 Pieces of Cannon, and were answered with 19; in the Evening we saluted the Admiral again with 31 Pieces of Cannon, who return'd 29. On the 14th he landed, and dined at the Country House of the English Consul, where his Britannick Majesty's Resident at the Court of Turin came, on purpose to confer with him. It is said that his Excellency declared, He had Orders to debark, for the Service of his Sardinian Majesty, a Body of 5000 Men; and that, in order to make up his Complement, he intended to send for Part of the Troops in Minorca. On the 17th, there was a prodigious Storm, but the English Squadron rode it out, without any Loss. On the 18th, arriv'd an English Frigate of 20 Guns, Express from the Hierris. The Captain deliver'd his Dispatches to Admiral Matthews in the Evening; and the next Morning, being the 19th, at Five o'Clock, his Excellency hoisted Sail, and put to Sea, in order to return to the Coast of Provence.

Hamburg, Aug. 2. There arriv'd in the Elbe lately, a French Ship from Marseilles, furnished with a Dutch Passport. The Captain reports, That he met on the Coast of Provence, a Detachment from Admiral Matthews's Fleet, consisting of 5 Ships of the Line, a Frigate, a Bomb-Vessel, and a Fireship; and that some of the Officers told him, that their Commodore had Orders not to open his Instructions, till they arriv'd in a certain Latitude; but that they believ'd the Design was to make a Descent in the Neighbourhood of Alicante; where the Inhabitants are exceedingly alarmed, and have already erected Beacons on the Shore.

Dreßden, July 28. We are making great Preparations to celebrate, on the 3d of next Month, the Institution of the Order of the White Eagle. The Day before Yesterday the Queen return'd from the Baths at Toplitz, and the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels is expected from thence to-morrow. It is generally apprehended, that as soon as his Highness arrives, the Regiments will be nam'd by the King, that are to form the Succours granted to the Queen of Hungary. It is also expected that the Generals will be then nam'd, who are to command them. The Troops in the Pay of Great Britain make 25,000 Men. Such of the Officers of this Corps as have had Leave to be absent, and the Soldiers out upon Furlows, have Orders to rejoin their Regiments in three Days Time.

The Officers were directed, at the same Time, to provide themselves with Sumpter-Horses, instead of Waggon or Carriages; and as they work Night and Day on the Equipage of the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, we persuade ourselves these Troops will march in a very short Time.

## A M E R I C A.

Continuation of the SPEECH of his Excellency WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esq; to the General Assembly of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, June 10, 1743.

I would also rest it for your Consideration, whether those Creditors have not just Reason to expect, upon the Faith of the Act in 1736, and of the other before-mention'd Acts in 1737, 1738, and 1740, which have stated the Value of the old Bills both in publick and private Payments, as equal to Silver of 20 s. per Ounce, that the Government should maintain them to be of the same Value in 1742, when the Time for their being exchange'd at the Treasury for Silver might reasonably be expected to be arriv'd; or, at least, that they would have been receiv'd by the Treasurer at that Value in all publick Payments.—And whether since the Security provided for the Possessors of these Bills by the Act in 1736, is vanish'd, and the Treasurer is not enabled to exchange the Bills for Silver at Twenty Shillings per Ounce, or Gold in proportion, pursuant to that Act; and the General Court by their Vote in 1742, has even proceeded to reduce the Bills one fourth Part below their former stated Value in publick Payments, as well as private; such of the before-mentioned Creditors, who have let their Bonds and Mortgages lie out upon the several Assurances given them by the Government, have not a just Claim upon the Province to be recompens'd in some other Way.

I shall not, Gentlemen, press the Argument which might be drawn from the before-mention'd State of the Case, in its full Force, and all its Consequences; for tho' these Assurances from the Government, if taken in the most rigorous Sense, should amount to a Warranty to the Possessor of these Bills, that they should be, in 1742, of the Value at which they have been stated in the before-mention'd Acts; yet as I am sensible, that the current Price of Silver was really, in the Year 1736, Twenty-seven Shillings per Ounce, tho' Twenty Shillings of those Bills were by the before-mention'd several Acts made equal to an Ounce of Silver both in publick and private Payments; I think there is an Equity due to the Province, and would therefore confine the Relief, I recommend to be given in this Case, to those only who have Debts now due to 'em upon the above-mention'd Bonds and Mortgages, (for as to late Creditors whose Debts are extinct, there is not the same Reason to include them in it) and to such only of those Creditors who have receiv'd no Recompence of any Kind from their Debtors for the depreciating of the Bills: And the Relief I propose for them is, that the Government should make good to them the Difference only between the present depreciated Value of the Bills, and the several different Values which they were of, when the respective Debts were contracted, not exceeding in such Valuation of the Bills the Rate of Twenty Shillings for one Ounce of Silver at the highest: And that the Execution of this Affair should be intrusted with a Committee to be rais'd for that Purpose, who should give publick Notice, that all Creditors who would intrude themselves to such Allowance from the Province, should, within a limited Time, bring in their Bonds and Mortgages to be inspected by them; such Committee to have Power to examine the Parties to the Bonds and Mortgages, or such other Persons as they shall think proper, upon Oath, concerning those Debts; and to admit or reject the Claims, as the same shall appear to them to be well or ill grounded, and settle the Allowance to be made for the depreciating of the Bills upon every Debt, which they shall admit; and to cause the same to be enter'd in a Register to be kept for that Purpose; and to make a Report of their Proceedings to the General Court at their next Session, to be confirm'd or disallow'd either in Part or the whole.—And in such Case I would propose, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, that Provision should be made for the Payment of such Allowances to the Creditors, their Executors, or Administrators, at several Times, according to the Dates of their respective Bonds or Mortgages, in such Years as shall be found least burden'd with Taxes, with Interest for the same, to be computed from the Time of the Committee's making their Report, till Payment; by which Means the Tax for raising the whole may be laid in so light a manner, that no Person in the Community may in the least feel it.

If you can think of any more proper Method of effecting it, I shall readily concur in it, but I sketch'd out this to you, to show that what I propose is practicable, without exposing the Province to any Impairment, or to the Demands of any Howlers up of these Bills. For as to such Persons (if any such there be in the Community) who having received the Bills at their most depreciated Value, hoard 'em up with a View of making an exorbitant Advantage of the Publick at the juncture of Time of their Redemption; and, in the mean while, stop the Currency of 'em to the Detriment of Trade, and circulate no Bills but those of the neighbouring Governments, which have a Tendency to depreciate the Province Bills still lower, I think their Case widely different, and shall be no Advocate for them.

The Relief I recommend to you, Gentlemen, is for Widows, Orphans, and other Creditors, who are seeking no unreasonable Advantages; but only to repair those Losses in their Estates or Fortunes, which (if not repair'd) may in a great Measure be justly imputed to their Dependence upon the publick Faith of this Government. And I persuade myself, when you consider how they are cut off in every Respect from the Expectations, which they might justly conceive from the several before-mention'd Acts of the General Court, that you will admit their Claim, as I have confin'd it, to be reasonable and just.—The General Court, by the Provision made last Year in the Act for *Ascertaining the Value of Money*, &c. has prevented the bad Effects of the depreciating of the Bills of Credit for the future, and wiped away the Reproach, under which the Province had long labour'd on that Account, for want of such Provision. This one Act remains to be done by you, in order fully to vindicate the Honour and Justice of the Province; the Omission of which may, perhaps, on the other Hand, administer Matter of Complaint to the Sufferers against the whole Scheme of your Bills of Credit, at a very unreasonable Time for the Province; upon which Occasion, it is possible that the critical Distinction between the Security given by the Act in 1736, to the Possessors of the Bills of the new Tenor, and that given thereby to the Possessors of the Bills of the old Tenor may not be view'd in this favourable Light, with Respect to the Creditors of whom I am speaking, in which you now view it.

I hope therefore, Gentlemen, this will appear to you to be an Act of Justice, which so nearly concerns the Honour and true Interest of the Province, that you will not rise without appointing a Committee, who, in the recess of the Court, may make the Enquiry, and proceed in the manner I have before propos'd. I say, the true Interest of the Province; for whether we consider it as a Point of meer human Policy, or look higher than that, publick Justice in general is the surest Foundation which can be laid for the Prosperity of a People. And by this particular Instance of it you will, I am persuaded, as much consult the true Interest of your Constituents, as you do the Benefit of the Creditors.

Council Chamber,

June 10, 1743.

W. SHIRLEY.

## H O M E P O R T S.

Falmouth, Aug. 1. Wind N. W. Since my last filed the Cleeve, Rice, for London. Remains the Prince Frederick Packet, —, for Lisbon.

Plimouth, Aug. 2. Since my last came in his Majesty's Ship the Chatham, with several Ships for the Straights. Sailed his Majesty's Ship the Greyhound, on a Cruise.

Dartmouth, Aug. 2. Wind S. S. W. Yesterday pass'd by here, his Majesty's Ship the Liverpool, Capt. Swanton, in 11 Weeks from St. Helena, with the following East-India Ships under her Convoy, v. z. the Lynn, Capt. Gilbert; the Walpole, Capt. Lowe; the Marlborough, Capt. Smith; the Defence, Capt. Coates; and the Tygris, Capt. Petre. They left the following Ships at St. Helena; the Augusta, Capt. Townsend; the Princess Mary, Capt. Osborn; the Houghton, Capt. Worth; and the Wilmington, Capt. Todd; who were to come under the next Convoy.

Weymouth, Aug. 3. Wind a Small Gale at E. On the 1st came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the Hannah, Tillier, Tender to the Duke Man of War, and sail'd again this Morning. Yesterday Evening pass'd by Portland Road, 10 Sail of large Ships to the Eastward. Came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the Merchants Goodwill, —, from Cowes for Guernsey.

Pool, Aug. 3. Wind S. E. Came in the John and Mary, Rogers, from Newcastle.

Cornwall, Aug. 3. Wind E. On the 1st turn'd out at the Needles, with the Wind at S. W. the Edward, Clark, bound for Leghorn from this Place. Yesterday came in from London, the Fanny, Kennedy, and sail'd this Morning for Cork.



Aug. 4. Wind S. W. Since my last came in the Vineyard, Holland, from Sunderland; and the Elizabeth and Eleanor, Herin, from Hamburg for Plymouth. Sailed the Francis and Mary, Sytham, for Portsmouth; the Charming Sally, White, for Southampton; the Philip and Mary, Granger, and the Speedwell, Lawes, both for Sunderland.

Deal, Aug. 4. Wind S. W. Remain the Ships as per last. Came down and sailed the Lilly, Townsend, for Oporto.

Gravesend, Aug. 4. Passed by the Catherine, Joad, from Stockholm; the Lawrel, Jefferson, and the Providence, Ferguson, both from Norway; and the Cambridge, Dunkin, from Maryland.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Virginia, the Sally, Lane, from London.

Off the Cape, the Britannia, Somner, from Bombay.

At Dublin, the Pretty Betsey, Whaley, from Antigua.

At Lancaster, the Seaflower, Dodsworth, from Riga.

Off the Isle of Wight, the Ships as per the Dartmouth Letter, from East-India.

## L O N D O N.

The Magistrates of the Province of Calabria having caused the Inhabitants of the two Villages which are suspected to be infected with the Plague, to strip themselves naked, to wash themselves, to put on fresh Cloaths, and to encamp at three Miles distance, afterwards ordered their Houses to be set on Fire, with all their Cloaths, Household-Stuff, and Effects; and a Tax is to be laid on the Province, in order to indemnify these People from their Loss; and, in the mean time, they are subsisted at the publick Expence.

Her Hungarian Majesty is expected to be in at Vienna about this Time, and mighty Preparations were made for Rejoicings on her safe Delivery.

The Distemper which prevailed amongst the English Troops in the Allied Army, was a kind of Dysentery, occasioned by their eating half-ripe Fruits, especially Grapes; but we are assured that such Care had been taken of those that had been already Sick, as that most of them had left the Hospitals; and all future Mischiefs of the like kind had been provided against, by a rigorous Prohibition of the Sale of Fruit to the Soldiers.

We have Advice from Lisbon, that a Licensed Ship from Bahia lately arrived there, having on board 200,000 Cruzados in Gold, 5000 Rolls of Tobacco, some Hides, and a few Chests of Sugar.

The Duke of Aremberg, who is still much indisposed, the Army Surgeon not having been able to extract the Ball out of his Wound, is set out for Brussels; during his Absence, the Austrian Troops will be commanded by the Field-Marshal Count d'Neipperg.

Yesterday died, after a short Illness, Mr. Philpott, a great Plummer in Butcher-Hall Lane; his chief Business was making of Lead Coffins.

The same Day died David Le Gros, Esq; Secretary to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

Yesterday Edward Knight was committed to Newgate by Mr. Alderman Gibbon, for picking the Pocket of one John Williams of 6 l. 14 s. 6 d.

Yesterday Morning Captain Mitchell, Captain of the Gloucester, which Ship was burnt at Sea, arrived at the Admiralty Office Express from Commodore Anson.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Mr. Robert Derrick, Carpenter of the Plymouth, to be Carpenter of the Northumberland, a 70 Gun Ship, now rebuilding at Woolwich.

Mr. David Cheriton succeeds Mr. James Chelsum, as one of the Gentlemen of the Choir at St. Paul's.

Dr. Willes, Bishop of St. Davids, is set out for his Palace at Abergwilly.

Yesterday died, at his House in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, Mr. Sharp, for many Years one of his Majesty's Messengers to the Privy-Council Office, Whitehall.

High Water this Day 2 Morning | Evening  
at London-Bridge. 8 on 00 | 00 19

Bank Stock, 148. India, 189. South Sea, 114 3/4ths to 115. Old Annuity, 115 1/4th. New ditto, 113 3/4ths to 115. Three per Cent. Annuities, 103 1/2 to 104. Ditto 1743, 103 1/4th to 103. Seven per Cent. Loan, 117. Five per Cent. ditto, 77 1/4th. Royal Affiance, 81. London Affiance, 117 7/8ths. India Bonds, 4 l. 17 s. to 16 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 5 l. 17 s. Prem. Salt Talties, 103. Three 1/2 per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 103. Three per Cent. ditto, 99 3/4ths. Million Bank, 119. Equivalent, 111. Lottery Tickets, 11 l. 4 s.

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